

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## A RAINY MORNING

Somewhat Mars the Pageantry of the War Ships of Nations.

BUT THE SKY CLEARS AT NOON

And the Manœuvres of the Vessels Are Witnessed

BY THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS

Amid the Thundering Detonations of Cannon, as the President Reviews the Magnificent Fleet—The Columbian Ball at the Madison Square Garden Last Night a Picture of Splendor Never Before Witnessed in the Metropolis.

New York, April 27.—President Cleveland, accompanied in a carriage by his wife, secretary and Lieutenant Wood, left the Victoria Hotel at 1:05 o'clock p. m. Eight minutes later his party arrived at the foot of West Twenty-third street, where a thousand men and women, who had stood in the rain for four hours, cheered him enthusiastically.

About the time President Cleveland reached the dock the rain ceased for a time, and Police Inspector McAvoy, who was there with a long line of blue coats to preserve order, remarked: "Just Grover's luck."

At 1:30 the first boom of the ten-inch gun on the Miantonomah announced that the Dolphin, with the President on board, was passing up between the two columns of war vessels.

The roar of the Miantonomah's 21 guns was followed by a salute from the Brazilian ships Republica and Tiradentes. Then the Dolphin's reply to the Brazilians was heard and a cloud of smoke rose over the lower end of the line of war ships. The Dolphin moved at a slow and stately gait, and the salute of each ship was distinct and sharp. The Aquidaban, the flagship of the Brazilian fleet, finished saluting at 1:40, and the Nueva Espana took its turn. The Dolphin was followed at a distance of about 500 feet by the Blake, and she in turn by the Miantonomah.

At 1:40 the Seeadler of the German fleet fired her first gun. She was followed a moment later by the Reina Regenta of the starboard column and the two ships on each of the Dolphin made the welkin ring. The Kaiserin Augusta joined the chorus and the echoes rolled up the palisades and down again until one seemed to hear a long line of artillery reaching for miles on the Jersey shore. The bands in the ships played the national air, but it was only at intervals between the roar of guns that the music could be heard.

The Van Speyk and the Infanta Isabel salutes ran into each other. Then there was a pause for a minute and the Argentina cruiser belched forth a flash that was responded to by a big gun of the Giovanni Bausan.

It was 1:53 when the Concord spoke, and she spoke so rapidly that her salute was done in two minutes. The Etna paid her respects next. Then after a short pause, a light blue puff arose from the dynamite tubes on the Vesuvius, and a few seconds later there was a din overhead as though the sky was made of sheet iron and a boom had struck. People along the river front had not recovered from their astonishment, when a sharp tongue of fire shot out from the side of the Jean Bart and there was a report that made women scream and windows rattle along the river front.

At 2 o'clock the Yorktown and the Arethuse saluted together gun for gun. There was an interval during which the bands could be heard playing and the cheers of the sailors reached the shore. The Chicago then opened fire and a moment later the Russian Rynda added her guns to the chorus. The Baltimore and the General Admiral followed.

It was just 2:12 as England's crack cruiser, the Blake, fired her first gun. There was a big puff of smoke and a deep boom entirely different from the sharp sounds of the guns of the smaller vessels. The Philadelphia saluted as the Dolphin reached the head of the line and came to a stop just in the rear of the caravels. At the same time all the steamboats, tugs and pleasure craft blew their whistles and made a din almost as deafening as the saluting. There was cheering and waving of hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, and the triumphant procession of the presidential party was ended.

The whistles sent up a cloud of steam which, added to the smoke of the guns, obscured the view of a large portion of the river.

The admirals of the different squadrons then embarked in steam launches and proceeded to the Dolphin.

At 2:30 the merchant marine was signalled to get away.

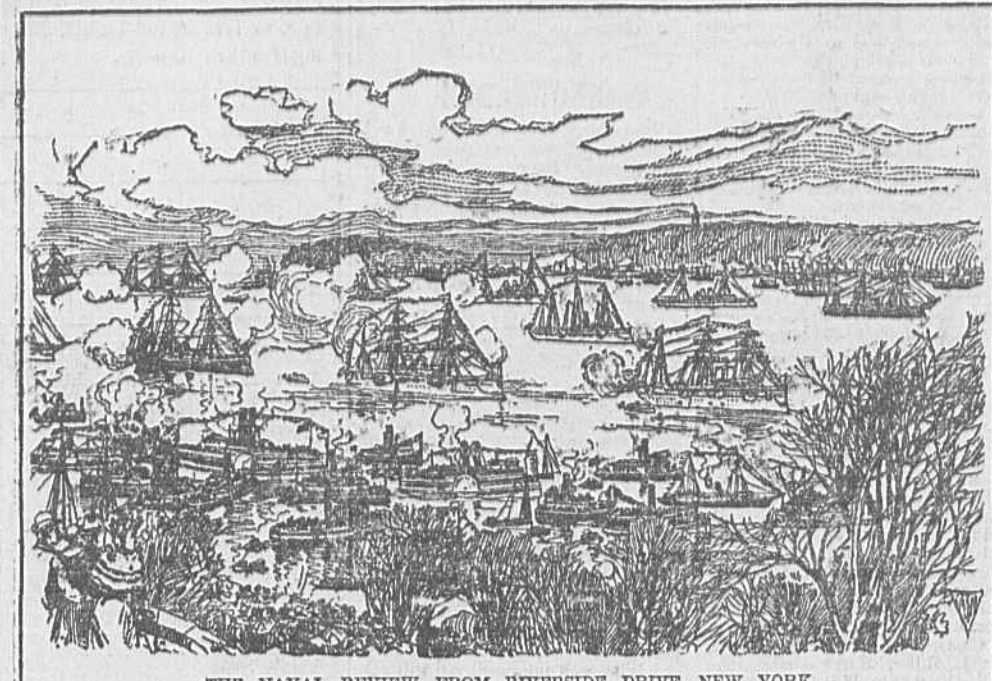
From the time the President started on his tour through the lines until the final salute was fired the weather was cloudy without rain. The air was cold, and an unpleasant wind came out of the northwest. It was an improvement upon the torridity, but it was not a pleasant day on the river and on exposed points of vantage along the shore.

The reception of the admirals by the President lasted until 4:40 p. m. Then when his flag was hoisted down at the Philadelphia, the guns from the entire fleet belched forth simultaneously. Each vessel fired twenty-one shots and the roar that ensued was deafening. When it subsided smoke hung in heavy clouds over the river and the Jersey shore was invisible for some minutes. The admirals turned to their ships, the steamboats that were still lying with passengers desirous of seeing all of the great naval pageant went to their piers, and the ceremonies were over.

### THE GREAT REVIEW.

Description of the Parade of the Armada of Nations.

New York, April 27.—The international rendezvous and review in honor of Columbus, which has been in active progress for nearly two weeks, culminated to-day in a demonstration more spectacular, more noisy, and more remarkable in many other respects than anything of the kind recorded in modern history. There have been naval reviews of international character be-



THE NAVAL REVIEW, FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK.

fore, but none so striking as this. There was one at Genoa, Columbus' birthplace, last year, at which vessels representing thirteen nations (all those now participating, with the addition of Portugal, Roumania, Greece and Mexico), participated, and in which Admiral Benham, of the Newark, took part of the United States, but there were only twenty-seven vessels in all in line on that occasion and those mostly of second class. The iron clads of Great Britain, France and Germany have made imposing demonstrations of force in the English channel, and off Spit Head, and have been passed in review before the crowned heads of England and Germany, and the powerful Russian fleet has more than once "flocked by itself" in the Baltic in view of the emperor of all the Russias, in a manner to excite the apprehension of other powers, but as a peaceful demonstration the New York naval review of to-day eclipsed all in interest.

### A QUIET FEATURE.

It was peculiarly a manifestation of sentiment, not of force. Yet some of the fleet and the most formidable naval vessels in the world were there. And the quaintest part of the day's proceedings was that the post of honor at the head of the reviewing columns was given to the apparently unseemly Columbus caravels, the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, which, with infinite care, had been towed over from Cadiz to Cuba by our own Admiral Benham, and from Cuba escorted to Hampton Roads and New York by the Spanish warships. These pigmy boats, high pooped and laden rigged, cut away amidships like a Roman galley, were anchored opposite Ninety-fifth street, and formed practically the turning point of the review. The contrast of four centuries of naval development could not have been more strongly and picturesquely marked.

The line of vessels reviewed was over three miles in length, stretching in two columns from the foot of Twenty-third street to about Ninety-fifth street, where the reviewing ship, the Dolphin, anchored.

The foreign vessels were most of them stationed on the New York side of the Hudson river; the American fleet, with the German, Dutch and Argentine cruisers, occupied the New Jersey side. The ships were anchored 300 yards apart, and a space of 400 yards was left between the two columns. Thousands of visitors poured into the city to witness the sight.

By act of the legislature and proclamation of the governor the day was made a public holiday. Business was generally suspended. Flags were displayed from all the shipping, and from many public and private buildings.

Hundreds of thousands of spectators lined the water's edge on both shores of the majestic river, perched upon the roofs and upper stories of the tall buildings, and climbed the palisades or the slopes of Riverside park. Every point of advantage from which a view of the scene could be obtained was occupied. The United States, by authority of law, took full possession of the waters of the harbor for the day. A cordon was tightly drawn round the reviewing vessels and the reviewed, and until the actual ceremonies were over no unauthorized boat was allowed to pass the line. Notwithstanding this temporary restriction nearly every tug boat and excursion steamer in the harbor was engaged for the day and crowded with sightseers, awaiting their chance to review the warships on their own account.

### THE INITIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings began early. At 8 a. m., by a preconcerted arrangement, all the ships in the review fleet, simultaneously hoisted colors and dressed ship. At 9:30 all the steam launches of the American men-of-war were dropped and manned, ready to go to the assistance of the patrol fleet, should any bold intruders seek to pass through the lines. Their services were not needed. The respect which the American people never fail on great public occasions to pay to authority was abundantly manifested, and would have been had it not been enforced with such overwhelming demonstrations of power.

The embarkation of the presidential party on board of the reviewing boat Dolphin was a gorgeous affair. A handsome special landing place had been erected for the purpose at the foot of Twenty-third street, the approach to which was carpeted and draped in bunting.

The President was escorted by his naval aides and accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and the members of his cabinet with their wives and members of the diplomatic corps, representing foreign governments. No representatives of the press or of the general public were permitted on board the presidential yacht. Even the duke of Veragua, the nation's specially invited guest, the lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, was brought along in a separate vessel, the army boat General Meigs.

### ROACH'S TRIUMPH.

The Dolphin, John Roach's last achievement for the government, long accused of "structural weakness," had been specially fortified for the occasion by having a great cabin built clear

across the ship, and covering one-fourth of her entire length, constituting a finer dining saloon than that possessed by any yacht that rides the waters. The saloon and the after-cabin had been elegantly decorated, carpeted and refurnished in handsome carved mahogany specially designed.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock was the hour assigned for the President to commence the review. It was nearer 12 than 10 when the signal was given for the start. As soon as the President stepped on board the vessel tripped her anchor and fired one gun, as a signal. This was responded to by a boom which seemed to shake the whole city. The double turreted monitor, Miantonomah, lying at the rear of the port column, fired for the first time in port one of her huge ten-inch guns, charged with almost 250 pounds of powder. Almost before the reverberations of this gun had died away in the distant echoes, the whole fleet was called to quarters, yards were manned and every preparation made to receive the President of the United States with becoming respect.

Seen at this moment and before the enveloping clouds of gunpowder smoke had obscured the air, the sight was as pretty as could be imagined. As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war, "present arms" was sounded on the bugle, officers and crews saluted; the bands struck up the national air, and a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired by each ship.

### ENVELOPED IN SMOKE.

During the half hour or more that the presidential progress lasted this cannonading never ceased until more than sixteen hundred guns had been fired. Towards the close of their booming, long separate identity had been merged into one titanic roar, while flashes of red flame and dense sulphurous clouds of smoke were all the spectators on the shore could distinguish. The firing began with the German flagship Kaiserin Augusta and the Brazilian battleship Aquidaban; it was taken up in more ponderous manner by the Dutch Van Speyk and the Spanish Infanta Isabel; it was followed by the Argentine Nuevo De Julio and the Italian Etna; was continued by the American Charleston and the French Arethuse; followed by the flagships Newark and the Russian admiral's ship Dimitri Donaskoi, and closed by Admiral Gherardi, in the Philadelphia, and Admiral Sir John Hopkins, in the noble Blake.

The intervals between the artillery exercises of the flagships were filled up by similar exercises on the part of the other vessels of the squadron.

Following close in the wake of the Dolphin, and getting the full benefit of the salute, came the army steamer General Moigs, bearing the honored foreign guest of the day, the Duke of Veragua, attended by General Schofield, of the army, and Rear Admiral Belknap, of the navy.

The only other steamer permitted within the sacred limits during the brief progress of the presidential review was the Monmouth, upon which were senators and members of Congress, governors of states, newspaper representatives and other invited guests.

### THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

When the Dolphin reached the end of the line, in the neighborhood of Ninety-fifth street, she dropped anchor and made preparations to receive the commanding officers of the foreign squadron, who were presented to the President by their respective ministers. Duly attired in full ceremonial uniform, with cocked hats and swords, the distinguished officers entered their barges and pulled off for the presidential yacht. Sir John O. Hopkins, the British admiral, was first received. He was presented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. Next came Vice Admiral Koznakoff, the Russian admiral, who was introduced by Prince Contakuzne, the Russian minister. Rear Admiral De Libran, of France, was third, presented by M. Patenotre, the French ambassador. Then followed Rear Admiral Magagnoli, of Italy, for whom Baron Fava did the honors. The Spanish Admiral Senor Y. Lono, though an invalid, did not fail to pay this ceremonial mark of respect to the Chief Executive, and was followed by Rear Admiral Noronha, of the Brazilian fleet, and the blond-haired and the blue-eyed captains of the German and Dutch steamers. These visits formed one of the most interesting features of the day. As nearly all the foreign officers spoke or understood English, the ceremonies were attended by no stiff formalities, but, it is said, were marked by cordiality and some degree of conviviality also.

Fifteen minutes before the reception ended, and when the President was preparing to land, an admonitory signal was given from the Dolphin, and as he left the vessel and entered his barge at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, every vessel in the fleet again manned the yards and rails, and once more fired a salute of twenty-one guns, following the Dolphin's lead. Then the President's flag was lowered from the Dolphin and the public ceremonies of the day were considered over.

### THE FUN JURY BEGINS.

But the private part of the fun had only just begun. As soon as the Dol-

phin passed out from between the anchored fleet the cordon was broken and private steamers and yachts rushed in. When the smoke had partially cleared they obtained a magnificent view of the combined naval forces at close range.

The flagships of the squadrons courteously returned the innumerable salutes tendered by the private steamers, and their officers seemed to heartily appreciate the interest their appearance created. Nor was the spectacle one which they themselves would be likely to forget. The view they have had the last two days of New York's magnificent harbor, and of the vast concourse gathered to honor the event in which they participated could not fail to make an impression.

The German officers expect to remain in these waters some weeks before sailing for the African coast, and speak pleasantly of their anticipation of meeting some of New York's many thousands of German citizens. The jolly tars of all the ships are hoping to be permitted to participate in the land parade to-morrow.

The British flagship Blake, the Brazil warship Aquidaban, the Argentine cruiser "Ninth of July," the two German warships and the vicious ugly-looking French iron clad, the Jean Bart, seemed most to excite the interest of the visitors.

### OUR WHITE FLEET.

Our own magnificent white fleet, though one or more of its representatives, has become somewhat familiar in New York waters, but its superb efficiency in comparison with the foreign visitors was none the less acknowledged. When close under the bows of the British flagship its immense size, 9,000 tons, double that of the big Philadelphia, could be appreciated. The German steamers are both new, the Kaiserin Augusta is on her trial trip, and the Seeadler (Sea Eagle) built only two years ago is on her maiden voyage. The Kaiserin is reputed to have maintained a level speed of 20 knots for an entire day. This, of course, is surpassing the average of the Argentine cruiser, which can make 22 knots, and is the fastest vessel in the fleet. It was a matter of amused surprise to many of the visitors to be told that the immense masts of the Jean Bart were hollow, with a winding staircase inside, leading to the fighting tower on top. Had the strict discipline maintained on naval review day permitted visiting to any of the ships, these masts would have been one of the first objects explored.

Even with the restrictions which naval discipline imposed, the opportunity for viewing at close range the crack ships of the ten nations formed a leading feature in a day which will be memorable for its spectacular effects, for the deafening roar which the simultaneous discharge of 840 guns can produce, and for the evidence of international friendship which the peaceful presence of the warships of so many foreign powers in American waters afforded.

### THE COLUMBIAN BALL.

At Madison Square Garden the Most Magnificent Ever Given in New York.

New York, April 27.—The Columbian ball to-night at the Madison Square Garden was in respect to magnificence of decoration and arrangement and of the large number of world famous guests present the most splendid ever given in the world.

Beside the President and his advisers, the chief legislative body of the United States, and a Spanish grandee, who is the namesake and lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, there were the diplomatic corps, the admirals and subordinate officers of every great naval power in the world, governors of neighboring states and famous army officers. It was, in fact, a gathering of celebrities so varied and so gloriously arrayed that the oldest and most traveled guest acknowledged that seldom or never before had he seen a parallel to the gorgeous picture presented.

The decorations of the garden were rich and elaborate, eclipsing in their magnificence and elegance anything ever before attempted in the great auditorium.

The large box on the center of the Madison avenue was occupied by his honor, Mayor Gilroy and suite. President Cleveland's box was on the right of the mayors. It was lined with white and gold, with delicate maiden hair ferns, roses and apparatus in beautiful design covering it. A magnificent bank of American beauty roses sloped gently down to the base of the balcony to a large American shield and eagle, "old glory" being outlined in colored lights. Each post supporting the boxes was festooned with smilax and palms, studded with incandescent lights. Large green plaques, bearing bouquets of lamps were placed at intervals between the boxes.

The boxes occupied by the Duke of Veragua and his party was on the left of the mayors. The other boxes on the first tier and about the mayors' box were occupied by the members of the United States supreme court, the diplomatic corps and by Governor Flower and staff. The arena boxes were occupied by the admirals of the foreign and American fleets, and their attending officers. The foreign officers had been given the center boxes and the Americans the other boxes. Major General

Schofield, commanding the army, and Major General O. O. Howard, with their suites, also occupied boxes in this tier. Two bands furnished the music in the ball room.

The doors of the garden were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and almost immediately afterwards the guests began to arrive. The naval officers were met by a specially appointed committee at the foot of West Forty-second street, and from there taken in carriages to the garden. The President having other engagements during the evening did not arrive with his party until some time after the ball had been announced to begin, at 10 o'clock.

Mayor Gilroy, as head of the municipality, and Mrs. Gilroy officially received the guests of the evening. They stood upon the reception dais, and just behind them were stationed the committees of one hundred, and the honorary committees who escorted the more distinguished of the guests from the entrance to their boxes.

Chairman Varnum advanced to name each of these guests and introduced them to the mayor. No precedence was observed, every effort being made to indicate that the ball was a republic citizens' affair.

The President, however, was not escorted to the mayor's reception dais, when he arrived a half hour before midnight, but was met at the entrance by his escort of honor.

The bands at his appearance played "Hail to the Chief," the only piece played in honor of any of the guests, and Mayor Gilroy advanced to meet him. After the formal introduction the President and his party were escorted to his box.

### SEARCH LIGHT DISPLAY.

The Fleet Gives an Exhibition of Their Electric Light Apparatus.

New York, April 27.—Inky darkness veiled the Columbian fleet at 8 o'clock to-night, and not a sound was heard by landmen from the anchored battle ships. Suddenly a ray of light shot upward from the Philadelphia. It was long, dazzling, and seemed to pierce the sky. For a moment it remained stationary and then disappeared. That was the signal for the scheduled display of the electrical search lights with which the war vessels are provided.

Quickly following the Philadelphia's lead the American ships showed the many ways in which the lights are used to protect themselves from attacks of those marine terrors, torpedo boats. At times the projected rays were concentrated at certain spots on shore, then turned far up the Hudson, making objects plainly visible at a distance of five miles.

Following came another signal and simultaneously every light in the fleet was turned toward the zenith. Slowly the rays converged, until they formed the apex of a brilliant silvery pyramid of incalculable height. Experts say it could have been seen 75 miles away in any direction. It was a sight never before seen and never to be forgotten by the land labbers. Seventy lights were used in the display. They are nearly all of French make. Each light carries lenses valued at \$2,000 apiece.

### AMERICUS CLUB BANQUET

Commemorating Grant's Birthday—A Splendid Portrait Unveiled.

Pittsburgh, April 27.—The seventh annual banquet of the Americus club, in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, was given this evening at the Monongahela house. The banquet hall was profusely decorated. Three hundred and forty-eight covers were laid.

Among those who responded to toasts were Congressmen Benjamin Butterworth, of Cincinnati, and C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, and John Stewart, of New York.

Among the regrets from prominent persons were read cablegrams from Hon. Robert T. Lincoln and Fred Grant, and telegrams from ex-secretary of War Elkins and ex-President Harrison.

Toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Guests Absent," by W. L. Mustin; "Grant," by Hon. John Stewart, of New York; "Backward of Forward, Which," Hon. John B. Orlando, Huntington, Pa.; "Young Men in Politics," James R. Garfield; "The Dangers That Confront Us, and How to Meet Them," by Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, and "The Protective System, the Cornerstone of Our National Prosperity," by Hon. Charles W. Stone.

A pleasing feature of the occasion was the unveiling of a splendid painting of General Grant, which was presented to the club.

### TORNADO'S VICTIMS

In Oklahoma Territory—Over Seventy-five Persons Killed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 27.—Late reports from the tornado swept portions of the territory make it certain that the number of the killed exceeds seventy-five, while over 200 persons were injured, many fatally. The little town of Case, forty miles southeast of here, was visited by the same tornado which passed east of Norman, and demolished it. Five people in one family were killed, while two men in a store were crushed to death and a number injured.

Another tornado struck Cimarron City in the afternoon. Not a building was left standing in the town and several people were injured, some fatally.

A man coming in from the extreme eastern part of Payne county says a dozen people met death there by a third tornado.

### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Clark & Keene, manufacturers of woolen goods, Philadelphia, have assigned, with liabilities of \$100,000.

The Grant banquet organization, of York, organized to celebrate the birthday of General Ulysses S. Grant, gave a dinner last evening at the Hotel Waldorf. General Horace Porter, president of the association, presided.

A banquet was given at the Windsor hotel, at Bloomington, Ill., last evening in honor of Hon. James S. Ewing, recently appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Belgium.

The Belgian senate yesterday, by a vote of fifty-two in the affirmative to one in the negative, with fourteen abstaining from voting, approved the Nyssen plan to establish universal suffrage, with plural voting, based on the ownership of property and the possession of certain educational qualifications.

## A LONDON SENSATION.

Premier Gladstone is Alleged to Have Been Fired Upon

WHILE WALKING IN ST. JAMES PARK.

The Man is Arrested and Compromising Documents Are Found Upon His Person—An Air of Mystery Surrounds the Whole Affair—in Some Quarters it is Claimed the Incident is Exaggerated, While in Others it is Looked Upon Seriously.

LONDON, April 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day contains a most sensational article headed: "Rumors of an attempt to shoot Gladstone," the type used in the headlines being the largest in use for that purpose. The paper states that the alleged attempt upon the life of the prime minister was made while Mr. Gladstone was walking through St. James park at midnight, last night, on his way to his home in Downing street. The accuracy of the report of the Pall Mall Gazette is doubted. It is probable that the story is based upon the fact that a man, who is now in custody for firing a revolver in a public thoroughfare, had in one of his pockets a note book containing a number of entries detailing the recent movements of Mr. Gladstone.

The article in the Pall Mall Gazette caused much excitement among the friends and supporters of Mr. Gladstone, and many inquiries from various parts of the country have been made as to the truthfulness of the story.

It has been learned that Mr. Gladstone, who attended a dinner party last night, was walking to his home about the time the man who fired the revolver was arrested. He saw nothing of the occurrence, and no one now believes that any attempt was made to shoot him.

When the shooter was arraigned in the Bow street police court this morning the policeman who arrested him stated that the man had discharged the revolver in the horse guards parade, near Downing street. He evidently intended to shoot the officer.

An examination of the note book revealed the fact that it contained a mass of ravings against Irish home rule, which was a suggestion that murder would be justifiable. On this foundation the report of the attempted murder of Mr. Gladstone was constructed.

Notwithstanding the statements that have been made to the public that Mr. Gladstone was in no danger of being shot, and that no importance is to be attached to the affair, there is a growing suspicion that Mr. Gladstone was nearer danger than his friends are willing to admit. The man under arrest is named William Tounsend. He is 38 years old, and is a native of Sheffield. The officer who arrested him saw him mount the steps of Mr. Gladstone's residence, shortly after Mr. Gladstone had entered. When the policeman ordered him to descend he fired at the officer, and subsequently struggled desperately against being arrested. Tounsend asserts that the discharge of the revolver was accidental. Some of the entries in the note book read, "The Irish home rule bill has passed its second reading by a full majority, including Lieutenant Saunders. The talking does not convert. Now is the time for action. I might willfully murder you. What says Sir Henry James? See Gladstone's speech of last night. What says Sanderson?" At this point Sir John Bridge, the presiding magistrate, refused to read any further. He instructed the jailer to guard the prisoner with the utmost care.

An unusually large number of people, attracted by the report that Mr. Gladstone's life had been in danger, waited for the arrival of the premier at the house of parliament. When Mr. Gladstone appeared he received a cordial ovation.

In the house of commons to-day several questions were asked in regard to the report of an attempt on Mr. Gladstone's life. Home Secretary Asquith replied that the incident of the arrest and prosecution of a man for unlawfully discharging a revolver in a public thoroughfare was now under judicial investigation, and in the meantime he could say nothing about it.

William Tounsend, the man under arrest who is suspected of having designs upon the life of Mr. Gladstone, went away from Sheffield on Saturday last, without informing his wife or any of his relatives. He is subject to fits, and is often absent from home for days at a time without his whereabouts being known. He has been subject to spells of deep depression, but has never shown any symptoms of homicidal mania.

### THE OLD SCALE SIGNED

By the Railroad Coal Miners of Pennsylvania—Strike Avoided.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 27.—The convention of the railroad coal miners of Western Pennsylvania met to-day in Knights of Labor hall. Forty delegates were present. It was expected that an advance of five cents per ton would be asked by the miners, but after an all day session and a conference with the operators, last year's scale was signed. The miners of Ohio and Illinois will probably be governed by the Pittsburgh convention's conduct, thus avoiding strikes in those states.

### Steamship Arrivals.

BREMEN, April 27.—Arrived—Darmstadt, Baltimore.

HAMBURG, April 27.—Arrived—Scandia, New York.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived—Aller, Bremen.

A tornado passed over Paulding county, Ohio, Wednesday night, wrecking buildings and trees. No lives were lost.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, westerly winds, slightly cooler in Western Pennsylvania. For West Virginia and Ohio, generally fair, southerly to westerly winds, slightly cooler in northern Ohio.

### THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 60 8 p. m. 70  
9 a. m. 64 11 p. m. 68  
12 m. 69

### Weather—Fair.